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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3022.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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TYPHOID IS NOT LOCAL

Fever Very Rare Here Till the
Troops Came.

THE TESTIMONY OF DOCTORS

Experience in Private Practice.
Board of Health—Queen's Hospi-
tal—Some Analysis.

The typhoid fever that is raging in
the ranks of the United States Volun-
teer forces here was in all human
probability brought to the islands
from the Coast.

There has been exaggeration in re-
porting or speaking of the amount of
typhoid fever in the military hospitals.
It is the firm belief of physicians of
long experience here that mistakes
have been made in the diagnosis of
fever cases at the various camps of
the soldiers.

As a rule the military medical men
new to the country have been at a
great disadvantage in their work from
the fact that fever treatment respon-
sive at once in the States gives no re-
sult in this country.

There is practically no typhoid fever
in Honolulu proper.

There never has been any typhoid
fever to amount to anything in Hono-
lulu proper.

There has been little or no labora-
tory work in the treatment of fevers
that have seized the soldiers here. The
military medical men have not had the
facilities for scientific investigation.
The Medical Record, in an editorial,
has done most outrageous injustice to
this country, has given currency to
most injurious and harmful falsehood
and misrepresentation.

The foregoing may be said to be a
syllabus prepared by a layman who
listened carefully last evening to the
testimony of physicians offered at the
meeting held in the Pacific Club din-
ing room and attended by representa-
tive medical men of the community
and two of the army surgeons.

Dr. Raymond called the meeting to
order. Dr. McGrew was made chair-
man and Dr. Alvarez secretary.

It was stated by Dr. Raymond that
there was a dual purpose in calling the
physicians together. The first was to
hear from them individual reports or
experiences in the observance and
treatment of typhoid fever here. The
second was to select a committee to
investigate on the prevalence of ty-
phoid fever and causes of the same.

Dr. Day, by request, read the editorial
in the Medical Record. This is the
leading paper of its class on the
Mainland. Extracts from the journal
are given at the close of this report.
Dr. Day characterized the whole of
the Medical Record editorial as a mass
of inaccuracies and downright misrep-
resentations. He said it was time for
the medical men of the place to issue
a contradiction, that if the statements
were permitted to go unchallenged a
bad reputation would be fixed upon one
of the healthiest spots in the world.

Dr. Geo. Herbert declared that Hono-
lulu was a very healthy place. He
had analyzed some of the obtainable
data on fevers, particularly with rela-
tion to typhoid, and in his judgment it
would be more rational to say that sui-
cide had been epidemic here instead of
typhoid. In his practice of a number
of years on Maui and in Honolulu he
had not treated one case of true ty-
phoid. The figures from the Health
Board showed that a heavy proportion
of deaths reported as typhoid were of
children under 10 and of persons over
50 and physicians would know that
these were not typhoid cases.

Dr. C. B. Wood—Had treated three
cases in one family in Palolo valley
eight or nine years ago. The cause
was impure surface water. Outside of
these cases and hospital patients, had
not seen a case of typhoid during his
practice in the Islands.

Dr. C. B. Cooper—Encountered three
cases of typhoid outside hospital in
several years. These three cases were
sent to the hospital and all of them
recovered.

Dr. Myers—Have not seen a case of
typhoid here in a private practice for
five years.

Dr. Burgess—Three cases and one
death since January of the present
year.

Dr. Raymond—In a general practice
of two years in Honolulu, since arrived
from Spreckelsville, Maui, have not
treated a single case of typhoid.

Dr. Andrews—Has seen but two

cases of typhoid fever in Honolulu in
eight years.

Dr. Day—Twelfth year of general
practice in Honolulu. In that time has
been called to treat four cases of ty-
phoid.

Dr. Emerson—Have not seen, in
practice, a case of typhoid since 1880.
Have seen a good many cases of ma-
laria. Typhoid followed the drought of
1878. We have not had typhoid
here to amount to anything at all.
Have often wondered that we did not
have it. At times has been great
danger from outside influences.

Dr. McGrew—Has been in general
practice in Honolulu thirty-two years.
During first ten or twelve years did
not see any typhoid. Then there was
an epidemic, it being brought to the
Islands by Chinese immigrants. It was
checked. Since the epidemic has
been but one or two cases.

Dr. Noblett—Has not treated a case
of typhoid fever in Honolulu. Has
been here but a few months from
Kauai. Lost a patient, a native wo-
man, of Bright's disease. People did
not call for a death certificate. Learned
afterwards that cause of death was
given at Board of Health office as
fever.

Dr. Andrews—Every transport has
brought from one to five cases of ty-
phoid to Honolulu.

Dr. Herbert—I did not believe there
was typhoid to be found here till a
few months ago. Have seen close re-
semblances. Military camps all over
the world are subject to bad fevers. It
too often happens that there is not
protection against malaria. It has
come to my knowledge that in some
of the cases here that have been called
typhoid the typhoid temperature is not
found.

Dr. Wood—There is a rather distinct
fever here that is puzzling to the new
practitioners on account of its despic-
tious initial temperature.

Dr. Alvarez—During eleven or
twelve years I have seen but one case
of typhoid in Honolulu. I was through
an epidemic of it at Kahuku planta-
tion, but the causes were plain. I
trust that every precaution will be
taken here to prevent contamination
of the water supply. One of the camps
is now too close to Punchbowl reser-
voir.

Dr. Hoffmann, arrived here with the
Galician immigrants as their physician
and now on the staff at the military
hospital—Has made five post mortems
of soldiers and satisfied himself that
four had died of typhoid. Post mortems
were made at the undertaking parlors
on Fort street, which location for the
work the doctor considered dangerous
to the community. Has not made bac-
teriological examinations or cultures.
Is not equipped. Describes symptoms
or signs or conditions and gets assent
from several physicians, while others
express doubt.

Dr. Howard—In three years at the
Government dispensary has seen eight
cases of typhoid. Three died. All were
from the same house. Five were in
one family, two in another and one in
a single room of the house. Place was
on Nuuanu stream and time was soon
after mud was pumped by dredger to
locality for filling.

Dr. Garvin, now on the staff of the
military hospital—Has never seen a
case of typhoid in private practice
here. Was not at liberty to state how
many cases in his wards at the mili-
tary hospital now, but there is typhoid
in the Military Hospital. Careful in-
vestigation and good laboratory work
is needed here without delay.

Board of Health reports on fever
are not to be depended upon at all.
Statistics upon typhoid in the
Queen's Hospital are misleading.

Dr. Myers—I know positively of a
case of a Chinese doctor, within a very
few days, accepting a fee of a dollar
to fill out a death certificate and he had
not set eyes upon the patient.

Dr. Howard—If there are ten deaths
of Dysentery patients, I am not called
upon for a death certificate of more
than one of the ten.

Dr. Burgess—I saw in a Board of
Health return fever given as the cause
of death of a patient of mine. The
patient did not die of fever. I was not
called upon to furnish a certificate.

Dr. Wood—Unfortunately our mortu-
ary tables are far from accurate.
Friends of the dead do not call for
death certificates and it seems to be
the custom in such cases to write the
word "fever" on the blank line left for
"cause of death."

Dr. Day—I have had the same experi-
ence as Dr. Wood. Many deaths are
recorded without the proper certificate
having been obtained. I have had tabu-
lated Board of Health records and
found many cases where cause is given
as fever, when there was actually no
certificate at all.

Almost every physician present tes-
tified that it was rather the exception
for the poorer classes to get certificates
of cause for their dead and that some-
how the rule was to report to the
Board of Health fever.

There is to be radical reform at once
on death certificate data. W. O. Smith,
president of the Board of Health, set
an inquiry on foot some weeks ago.

Now the hospital and typhoid.

The following summary was pre-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

AT ART LEAGUE

Brilliant Gathering for the Open-
ing Evening.

HIGH CREDIT OF EXHIBIT

Much New Work of Striking Nature.
Strong Tone—Some Notable
Things—Catalogue.

Artists and lovers of art to the num-
ber of about 100 gathered last evening
at the Kilohana saloon for the open-
ing of the present exhibit. There are
more large canvases than ever before
and it is declared that the display is of
a higher order than the former exhi-
bits. There are many new and many
good things. Hitchcock's Hawaii cloud
piece was very attractive. The
work of Mott-Smith held the attention
of many. It is of the marked French
school, with an extreme individual
finish.

To the most casual observer the ad-
vance in the present exhibit over former
exhibitions of the League is very
noticeable. Not only does one feel the
fresh note struck by several new work-
ers, but a very marked widening in
the work of some of the well known
local artists.

Prominent among the pictures by
this new talent are the canvases by H.
Mott-Smith. Painted in a high key,
they show strong, vigorous handling
of sunlight effects, with hard realism
and frank truth to nature.

Somewhat in contrast to this is the
work of D. Howard Hitchcock, who is
the largest single exhibitor. Some of
Mr. Hitchcock's work is in his smaller
canvases, although the striking skies
and strong handling of light and shade
in his larger pictures show a virility
and power not shown before, and
which are a pleasant surprise to those
who have been watching the progress
of this young artist.

Mr. Philip H. Dodge shows consid-
erable advance in the strength of his
color work, and pleases his friends
with a number of water colors in vary-
ing keys.

Among other exhibitors in water
color are Mrs. H. Kelley, Mrs. E. A.
Jones, Mrs. A. Willis, Mrs. S. S. Kin-
ney, Miss Laughlin, Mr. Walter E.
Pinkham, Mr. F. Davey, Y. Young and
others.

An interesting feature of the present
exhibition is the work shown by arti-
sts who have sent their contributions
from a distance. From Japan, Fred
Yates sends four small canvases, land-
scapes, full of interest and strong
color. Young McComas, from Austr-
alia, exhibits a couple of sky-rocket
explosions of paint pots.

There are several exhibitors in black
and white, while the china painting
department is full of interest.

This is the catalogue list complete:
Nuuanu, above Beretania—Hitch-
cock.

Salt Lake, Moanalua—Philip H.
Dodge.

Diamond Head—W. E. Pinkham.
Violets—M. A. Laughlin.

At Kewalo—Y. Chong.

The Philadelphia—W. E. Pinkham.
Slope of Punchbowl—Hitchcock.
Foot of Richard Street—Hitchcock.
Church and State, Honolulu—P. H.
Dodge.

Chinese Cabbage—Mrs. E. A. Jones.
Shore of Salt Lake, Moanalua—P. H.
Dodge.

A Study—Mrs. J. Rothwell.

The Old Canoe House—P. H. Dodge.

California Scene—Mrs. H. Kelley.

Marigolds—Mrs. A. F. Willis.

Fishermen in the Sound, Denmark—
Mrs. S. S. Kinney.

California Scene—Mrs. H. Kelley.

Study of Chinese Huts—W. E. Pink-
ham.

Nuuanu Valley—W. E. Pinkham.

Up the Creek—Mrs. E. A. Jones.

Berongas—Mrs. H. Kelley.

Chinese Oranges—Mrs. E. A. Jones.

Yellow Ginger—Mrs. H. Kelley.

Duck Pond—P. H. Dodge.

In the Cove, Denmark—Mrs. S. S.
Kinney.

In Berkeley—W. E. Pinkham.

Panua Valley—W. E. Pinkham.

A Memory of Monterey—P. H.
Dodge.

Sunset, Beach Road—P. H. Dodge.

Yellow Roses—M. A. Laughlin.

October in Ohio—Miss Hoffman.

Valley of Forbidden Waters—Hitch-
cock.

24th Mile, Volcano Road—Hitch-
cock.

Evening on the Road—Hitchcock.

In Oahu—Hitchcock.

Cascade—Evening—Hitchcock.

A Turn in the Road—Hitchcock.

Riverside Quiet—Hitchcock.

Night—Oahu—Hitchcock.

In Pana, Hawaii—Hitchcock.

Kilauea in 1884—Hitchcock.

Honolulu—Frank McComas.

Copenhagen, Denmark—Mrs. S. S.
Kinney.

Pen and Ink Sketch—Mrs. S. S. Kin-
ney.

Fort Kronborg, Denmark—Mrs. S. S.
Kinney.

"Young-ton"—Mrs. W. C. Weedon.

Manoa Valley—Frank McComas.

Early Morning, Lahaina—Sarah De-
cota.

Pen and Ink Drawings—H. Mott.

Pen and Ink, Study—Helen Jordan.

Sketch—Chinaman—Helen Jordan.

Study—Helen Jordan.

Plaque, Birches in the Bog—Mrs. S.
S. Kinney.

Nuremberg—E. A. Mott-Smith.

Waikupa Gorge—Hitchcock.

From Kewalo—Hitchcock.

Platter—Grapes—Miss Hoffman.

Plate—Violet—Miss Hoffman.

Rose Platter—Miss Hoffman.

Porcelain Platter—Miss Hoffman.

Decorated Plate—Miss Hoffman.

Plate—Morning Glories—Miss Hof-
man.

Plate, Roses—Miss Hoffman.

Platter—Grapes—Miss Hoffman.

Rose Jar—Mrs. J. A. McCand-
less.

Jar—Mrs. E. A. Jones.

Tray in Green and Gold—Mrs. E. A.
Jones.

Ruby Vase—Miss Towne.

Dutch Girl—Miss Towne.

Panel—Panicles—Miss Towne.

Set Plates, Violets—Miss Towne.

Rose Tray—Miss Towne.

Violet Cup and Saucer—Miss Towne.

Plate—Green and Gold—Miss Towne.

Plaque, Dandelions—Mrs. S. S. Kin-
ney.

Plaque, Wild Geese—Mrs. S. S. Kin-
ney.

Plaque, Apple Blossoms—Mrs. S. S.
Kinney.

Cup and Saucer—Cameo, "Thor-
waldsen's Night"—Mrs. S. S. Kinney.

Jar, Acacia Blossoms—Mrs. S. S.
Kinney.

Plaque Marguerites—Mrs. S. S. Kin-
ney.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 21, 1898.

NAME OF STOCK. Capital Paid. Per Val. Bid. Ask-
ed.

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100.00 100 100 100

ONE IS STRONG

All Business is Active Says the
Local Bradstreet's.

REPORT OF THE WHOLESALERS

Building Material—Carpenters Want-
ed—New Firms—Exports—Real
Estate—The Loans.

IN GENERAL.

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 16.

The wholesalers report a great ac-
tivity in all lines.

Retailers have all the business they
can handle and winter goods are in
great demand.

In the drapery line business was
never better.

In building material there is a brisk-
er trade than for some time.

There is a great demand for car-
penters.

The machinists are very busy with
the sugar mill machinery.

No change in staple articles except-
ing rice, which is now \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Sugar 4 5-16.

NEW FIRMS.

Benjamin E. Steigman, King street,
opp. Wall, Nichols.

Yee Wo Co., Lele, King street.

Tennebaum & Cahn, King street,
next Union Express.

J. K. Kanehara, Iwilei, Honolulu.

Ito, Koia, Kauai.

Hilo Fruit Market, Front street,
Hilo.

M. H. Wineberg, 731 Fort street.

EXPORTS—THIRD QUARTER.

Quantity. Value.

Sugar, lbs. 48,422,779 \$1,687,914.98

Rice, lbs. 1,164,500 68,939.75

Coffee, lbs. 61,212 11,491.66

Bananas, bns. 15,748 1,

FROM NEW HAVEN

A Correspondent Who is Ardent for Expansion.

CRITICISM OF SENATOR HOAR

Writer Says He Knows Hawaii. Sober Second Thought—A Few Difficulties.

New Haven, Nov. 4, 1888.

EDITOR P. C. A.—The enclosed clipping from the New York Herald represents, I think, the "sober second thought" concerning the Philippines better than your editorial. The N. Y. Press only four months ago was as bitterly opposed to territorial expansion as Senator Hoar is today, but the Press has seen a great light and is now in perfect accord with the Herald. One year ago Senator Hoar violently opposed Hawaiian Annexation, but voted for the Newlands resolution all the same. In a year from now he may confidently be counted upon to support President McKinley's policy, which is that of a great majority of the people. The venerable Senator from Massachusetts is very much of a fossil and would no doubt have violently opposed the Pilgrims in their rash move to cross the ocean and settle in the wilds of North America among the hordes of hostile savages. He would have opposed every territorial expansion from the Louisiana purchase to that of Alaska on just as tenable grounds as he opposes the holding of the Philippines.

A Senator of his age and intelligence who talks or writes about "the Hawaiians having been redeemed from cannibalism by our missionaries" has still something to learn while he is trying to teach us some few things that are not so. The New Haven gentleman who has just returned from a brief visit to Honolulu could tell him quite a few interesting facts about Hawaii and Hawaiians.

M. M. GOWER.

(The sober, second thought of the American people has not crystallized into a definite judgment. It is now drifting, with a strong tendency towards establishing good government in the conquered islands. The "educated" men in America as a class, begin to believe that great responsibilities must be assumed, in cutting away from the one underlying principle of self rule. When you once acknowledge that the principle is not universal, and that one set of people have the right to rule over another set, you may take a wise step, as we did in these islands. But it is, to some extent, a step in the dark. Upon one proposition the people seem to agree, that Spanish rule must end. But the party in power, the Republican party, has since the Civil war, insisted that the negro of the Southern States, should rule the whites, if he had the majority of votes; and every negro should be allowed to vote.

The difficulty now is in being consistent. It is best, of course, to be inconsistent, if such is the wisdom of the hour.

The long armistice gives some opportunity to size up the situation and move cautiously.

The case is similar to the craze for raising olives in California, a few years ago. "All you have to do is to plant the trees, and when the fruit comes press it out of it, and make a fortune," said the agricultural jingoes. So large numbers of people expanded into olive culture.

After fifteen years of experiment, anxiety, and investment of capital, the "sober second thought" has come to the olive growers, and many growers are now digging up their olive trees because they do not pay. Olive growing will pay, but not through jingo speeches, but by solid work. So it is with political expansion. It means no child's folly. The leaders of the Republican party burnt their fingers in setting up some Silver States. They will handle the colony question with a clear recollection of this unfortunate event.—The Editor.)

HAWAIIAN BARK.

One of the Island Fleet Held Up During the War.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19.—A letter received here yesterday from Captain Oscar Kustell of the Hawaiian bark Hawaiian Isles tells of a narrow escape from seizure by a Spanish man-of-war about the middle of last June, ten days after the bark had sailed from Havre on her way to Newcastle, Australia. The Hawaiian Isles left Havre on June 30, and on June 14th, after she was clear of the English channel and while about 300 miles out from land, a cruiser was sighted. The cruiser ranged

alongside the sailing vessel and signalled: "Heave to, I will send a boat." The yellow and red flag of Spain was then run to the masthead, and the boats on the Hawaiian Isles watched with fear a boat, which, in charge of an officer and manned by marines, soon came alongside Mrs. Kustell, considering capture inevitable, secured all the valuables she could find in her pockets and prepared for the worst. The Spanish officer came on board, examined the ship's papers, and, after making an entry in Captain Kustell's logbook, gave him permission to proceed.

"We were so glad to get off," says Captain Kustell in his letter, "that we did not inquire about the latest war news. We probably got most out of the encounter, for we secured a photograph of the cruiser. We might have got other pictures, but did not think it prudent to point a camera at the barefooted Spanish marines, who all had Mauser rifles strapped on their backs and looked very formidable."

HAD A SESSION

Spirit Dealers and Cabinet Have a Meeting.

All Points at Issue Freely Discussed—Understanding Reached. Mr. Dole—Conditions.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

These spirit dealers were in the room of the President at the Executive Building for more than an hour yesterday forenoon; Jas. Dodd, Maj. C. J. McCarthy, Mr. Lewis, J. G. Rothwell, E. S. Cunha, L. H. Dee, E. C. Macfarlane and Lieut. H. Klemme. They were accompanied by Attorney L. A. Thurston. Representing the Government were present: Mr. Dole, Minister Damon and Attorney General Smith.

The purpose of this meeting, called by President Dole, was to arrive at an understanding. There had been reached quite a tangle in the course of various discussions on the alterations suggested for new licenses. Many plans had been proposed. Many reform features had been brought forward. Very little had been done. Very little has been done. There will be newness in regulations to rule hereafter but there will be no marked departures. The thing that has been accomplished is that the Government officials and the dealers in spirits know each other better and will co-operate in the ends sought to be reached by the officials and in most cases by the saloon keepers. The principal objects are to prevent saloon fights, the sale of liquor to intoxicated persons and to minors and to remove any taint or hint of dive character that might possibly attach to any place.

Proceedings opened with extended remarks by President Dole, who spoke carefully and questioned directly from notes. The President was clear and frank. He said that practically the Government and the saloons had partnership relations and that the liquor interest and the administration could and should be in harmony. When he had made a tour of the saloons recently one of the owners had declared the business was not respectable and that he (the owner) wished he was out of it. Mr. Dole said the traffic was licensed by the State, was under police protection and if properly conducted was far from being disreputable. In fact was on the same basis as any other enterprise in the community.

Inquiries made by the President drew from several of the saloon men explanations in detail of their methods and policies and of what they desired and considered fair. There was some fun in the session. At one stage Mr. Dole mentioned screens to be set low enough for a man who wished to see over them to look inside the saloon. Mr. Dee who is a featherweight and who was coxswain of the Fenian rowing crew, wanted to know if the height was meant for a man so short as himself or as tall as the President. Mr. Cunha spoke several times and on one occasion caused a Cabinet Minister to blush violently. Messrs. Macfarlane and Rothwell spoke on the business or commercial aspects of the traffic on licenses and duties. Mr. Macfarlane said the delegation was gratified at the fair and open manner in which they and their interest had been treated. They were anxious to act along lines to minimize evils.

A thorough agreement was amicably reached. The spirit dealers are a unit in expressing willingness to co-operate to the utmost with the Government and with the police authorities in preserving order and endeavoring to lessen drunkenness. It is true everywhere that a respectable saloon keeper dislikes the presence of a drunken man on his premises.

There will be two conditions in the licenses hereafter, without any reference to screens or the number of entrances or any limit on the number of rooms. Over each entrance for the use of customers there must be plainly displayed the sign "SALOON." The inner rooms of any establishment may be abolished at the will of the Minister of Interior upon the recommendation or report of the police department. The saloonkeepers will all willingly subscribe to these conditions. The visiting delegation left the building wondering how in the world so many rumors on the course and policy of the administration had been set in motion.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itches of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

A WAR IN SUGAR

Factors in East Are Fighting Desperately.

A Notice From the Trust—Russia. Cuban Army—In Havana. Greece.

SUGAR FACTOR WAR

NEW YORK, November 9.—Signs were not wanting today that the war between the sugar trust and the outside refineries will, in a day or two, assume a more aggressive form. The Doscher refinery, in Long Island City, will begin to turn out a high-grade of granulated sugar tomorrow. As a result the price of sugar trust stock declined three points today. Another indication of a sharper rivalry was the reduction of one-eighth of a cent per pound in refined to 5 cents per pound by the agents for Mollenhauer and the National Company. This is the price always charged by the trust, and the Arbuckle Doscher Company is offering granulated sugar at the same price. The American Sugar Refining Company posted this notice late in the day: "To meet a demand that may be made for package sugar, we are preparing to furnish the trade with a five-pound cotton package. We also put in our barrels empty paper packages of a capacity up to five pounds, which retailers may fill at their convenience."

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

LONDON, November 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: The signs of Russian disenchchantment with the Americans has been rendered conspicuous by the demand for the annexation of the Philippines. The Russian papers openly denounce the proposal, and suggest that Russia should join Germany in a refusal to acquiesce in American annexation.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: A Belgian syndicate, under the presidency of King Leopold of Belgium, has offered to lease the Philippines, under Spanish sovereignty, paying Spain a large rent.

JOB FOR GEORGE

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 9.—Great Britain, France and Italy have adopted Russia's proposal to appoint Prince George of Greece high commissioner of the powers in Crete.

The Turkish Government has appealed to Germany and Austria against the proposal, but ineffectually.

A SURE SIGN OF CROUP.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

AGAINST NEGROES.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—A special to the Star from Wilmington, N. C., gives the details of a mass meeting of 600 citizens of that city at the Court House there today "to assert the supremacy of the white man." Representative Waddell presided and read a series of resolutions reciting the determination of the white citizens to forever rule the city and to commence the work immediately declaring that hereafter white labor should be given preference over colored, and calling for the banishment of Alex. Manley, the negro newspaper publisher, who printed an objectionable editorial recently.

NOT SO FAR AWAY IN CHICAGO U. S. A.

IS THE GREATEST MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN THE WORLD. MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY, 111 to 120 Michigan Ave. WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE

GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

Containing 300 pages (10 by 11 inches), 11,000 illustrations, and 10,000 descriptions of goods. SPECIAL PRICE LIST, devoted to distinctive lines of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, such as FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAREHOUSES, CARRIAGES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, SEWING MACHINES, ORGANS, PIANOS, BOOKS, and every subject. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, HATS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, DRESSES, BICYCLES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CARPETS, FRY COOKS, WALL PAPER, and HARMONIC SUPPLIES. Any one or all of these publications will be sent by mail upon application to dealers in foreign lands, including our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers." Send in your request, induce your neighbors, friends and relatives to do so, and learn of our business facilities for filling orders expeditiously at minimum prices.

Goods Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded. Montgomery Ward & Co., CHICAGO, U. S. A. 111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

HANDSOME BUCKBOARDS.

The W. H. DIMOND and J. D. SPRECKELS brought us a new line of Buckboards, Light Wagons and Harness.

Those who have experienced a ride on these Buckboards will never forget the delight of such a jaunt. Families desiring an outing or huntsmen cannot afford to miss the pleasure of riding on a Buckboard.

The hotels in the Eastern mountain resorts use nothing else.

New lot of Rubber for Tires; all sizes.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

BUSY AS CAN BE

With new blood, new stock, new men, new life and all that goes to make a shoe store HUM.

Why should not THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. do now, as it has done in the past, nearly all the business.

Courteous, kind and square treatment included in all business matters.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT STREET.



STEEL PLOWS



THE C & C RICE. Light and strong for sugar and rice use—6, 8, and 10 inches.

THE QUEEN. For heavy work—6, 8 and 10 inches.

THE MONARCH. For heavy breaking—12 and 14 inches.



THE BRACED. Light and Strong.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER.

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles; with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Ulcerated Sores, Clears the blood from all impurities, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to feel its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100, and in cases containing six times the quantity. The each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of instances—being sold by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

IN WAIALUA CASE

Claim Made for Fee for Soper and Valentine.

THE COMMISSION AGREED UPON

New Document Filed - Promoters' Stock Mentioned - Other Matters in Circuit Court.

Friday, November 18, 1898.—In the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, the proceedings of John H. Soper and E. S. Valentine, plaintiffs, vs. Benjamin F. Dillingham and Waialua Agricultural Company Ltd., defendants, in equity, bill for declaration of trust, specific performance and injunction, advanced another stage. An amended bill of complaint was filed with George Loomis, clerk of the Court, which, after a lengthy preamble setting forth plaintiffs' presentation of the facts in the case, concludes with the following prayer:

"(1) That the defendants be summoned to appear and answer hereunto and be bound by all the proceedings had herein;

"(2) That a restraining order be made forthwith restraining the defendant corporation from issuing any of said shares and restraining the said B. F. Dillingham from disposing of any of said shares, until the further order of this Court.

"(3) That the defendant, B. F. Dillingham be required, upon receipt from the defendant corporation of 10,000 shares of said capital stock, to deliver the same to the plaintiffs for the use of the purchasers thereof in San Francisco, and that the defendant, B. F. Dillingham, be decreed to be until such delivery to the plaintiffs, a trustee of said shares and of the right thereto, to the use of the plaintiffs in behalf of said San Francisco purchasers of said shares;

"(4) That the defendant B. F. Dillingham be ordered and decreed to deliver to the plaintiffs 500 shares of the paid-up stock of the said corporation as the plaintiffs agreed commissions for said sale of said 10,000 shares; and also to deliver to the plaintiffs 1,100 shares of said paid-up stock as the plaintiffs' share of the aforesaid promoter's fees agreed upon as aforesaid, and that in default of so doing he be ordered, adjudged and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs such sum as the Court shall award as damages for such failure.

"(5) And for such other and further relief orders and decrees in the premises as may be appropriate and just;

"And the plaintiff will ever pray, etc."

(Signed) JNO. H. SOPER,
For Self and E. S. Valentine.

In the matter of A. J. Ferreira vs. Manuel Farías, malicious prosecution, which was heard by Judge Stanley some days ago and decided in favor of the latter, Geo. A. Davis, as his attorney, filed defendant's bill of costs with notice to A. G. Correa, attorney for plaintiff, of taxation of aforesaid bill before the chief clerk of the Judiciary Department on the 21st day of November, 1898, at 11 a. m.

Defendant's bill of costs in the amount of \$23.50 together with notice of taxation before the chief clerk on November 21st, 1898, at 11 a. m., was also filed by Geo. A. Davis, attorney for defendant, in the matter of J. A. Magoon vs. Louis Marks, assumpsit, in which cause verdict for the latter was entered in Judge Stanley's court a few days since.

In the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit before Judge Perry, the action of Waikuli vs. Joseph O. Carter et al., trustees, etc., ejectment, again came up for hearing. The Court issued and signed an order as follows: "The defendants herein having filed and presented to this Court a motion for dismissal of the above entitled action based upon affidavit, and the Court having considered the same, it is hereby ordered and adjudged that the above named plaintiff Waikuli be and appear before this Court at the Judiciary Building in the city of Honolulu, Oahu, on Saturday, the 19th day of November, 1898, at 9:30 o'clock of said day, then and there to show cause, if any, why the dismissal in the aforesaid action as prayed for by the motion of the defendants herein should not be granted. And that said Waikuli, or attorneys be served with a copy of this order to show cause accompanied with a copy of said motion and affidavit forthwith." The motion for dismissal is based upon the sworn statement of defendant's counsel that plaintiff has refused and neglected to comply with the order of the court made on the 7th day of November, 1898, to file a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned to pay all costs to be incurred in the above entitled action in the event of said Waikuli being defeated therein.

Before Judge Stanley in the matter of Agnes Jones, et al. vs. Hana Lili Pooloa et al., continued from August term and commenced on Thursday last, another whole day was occupied in taking a mass of evidence and hearing argument. The jury is composed as follows: J. Nalau, A. B. Wood, D. Kamaka, M. Phillips, J. Luahwa, W. W. Harris, J. Koo, B. R. Campbell, J. Nalau, S. I. Shaw and T. S. Douglas. This is a suit for ejectment. Agnes Jones (nee Perley), Edith Perley and Katherine Perley (a minor) of the age of 16 years, by her next friend, John F. Colburn, of Honolulu, all residents of West Boxford, Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, complain of Hana Lili Pooloa, of Honolulu, formerly Hana Lili Gravier, widow of Louis Gravier, deceased, and Lee Chu and Lau Pio, of said Honolulu, that they have unjustly and contrary to law and the

rights of the plaintiffs, taken into their possession and occupation all of a certain piece or parcel of land situated on King street in said Honolulu, Area 255 fathoms, 14 square feet and more fully described in the complaint, being the same premises awarded to Louis Gravier by L. C. A. No. 669 and to which plaintiffs claim title by inheritance from Elizabeth Perley (nee Gravier) daughter of the aforesaid, and the person last dying seized in fee of the said premises, and to the damage of said plaintiffs in the sum of two thousand dollars. F. M. Hatch, for plaintiff, Magoon and Sullivan for defendant. Humphreys and Gear entered of record as associate counsel for the defendants. Mr. Sullivan made a motion for non-suit which after argument, was denied by the Court.

FREDERIC'S DEATH

LONDON, November 8.—The Coroner's jury which has been investigating the death on October 19th last of Harold Frederic, the correspondent of the New York Times, rendered a verdict today of manslaughter against Kate Lyon, a member of the late Mr. Frederic's household, and Mrs. Mills, a Christian scientist.

IN FAR OFF CHINA

Death at Tientsin of a Native of Honolulu.

Wm. French, Son of an Early Merchant—Sister Here—Had Been in Orient Many Years.

(Peking Times, October 15.)

"Poor old French is dead!" Such was the greeting of a friend when I entered the club today at noon. "You knew him very well," said my friend. "Will you write a few lines about him?" I am not at home in print, but I did want to call on old French yesterday, when I heard that he was in the hospital! I didn't, and now he is gone! "You knew him very well?" "Yes, I did! It is very many years since I first made his acquaintance. If I remember aright he was in charge of the Signal Station, his house being in the South Fort at that time. Often did I visit him there, and as often was I entertained by him, for he was very entertaining in his way. 'Fa Hsein-sheng!' everybody in Taku knew 'Fa Hsein-sheng!' Present day residents in Tientsin knew him better as 'old French.' He was one of the old land-marks at Taku, and when one used to ride down from here in the old days a hearty welcome awaited him from old French. For many years he was boat officer, going off at night and day to the steamers as they came in and went out. How often have I heard, 'How are you French?' when his boat had come safely alongside. It wasn't always safe, and I believe French had more than one narrow escape, and often got wet through, and the water is not warm in the fall of the year at Taku! It did my heart good to see him climb the ladder and feel the grip of his hand when I was homeward bound. He did not usually say much, but to me he has always appeared as the last link binding me to Tientsin. Returning as I have on several occasions, French's face seemed to me like the first glimpse of home; how I used to watch for his coming off; he had a good memory for faces, and I was never disappointed; his welcome back was as cheery as his kind send-off."

"Many residents here will remember him at our Race Meetings; he missed few, if any; he took a keen interest in them and was never happier than when he was running his 'sweeps.' Who will forget his Wheel of Fortune at the Spring Meeting? I remember when his application came before the stewards: there was some doubt as to what he intended introducing; however, we felt it was only old French. What a harmless thing it proved to be!"

"Some residents will remember the visit of King Kalakaua to Tientsin; never before had a king been here, and I was one of the favored few who were introduced to and even shook hands with His Majesty! Well, I was an old friend of 'Patt's' (Captain Patterson) and he had brought him up from Shanghai. Quite a flutter of excitement through the camp when it was discovered that the king knew old French, but such was the case, they had been boys together, at the same school in French's native place, Honolulu. If my memory serves me aright, French applied for a day or two off duty, got permission from his commissioner, and was very happy showing the king, his late schoolfellow, about. This experience made no difference to our friend; he remained the same good fellow, but he was often chaffed about the king's visit. Poor old French!"

Tientsin, October 14, 1898.

W. French was a brother of Mrs. C. F. Bush of this place, and was born here September 6, 1839. He was the son of a pioneer merchant, William French.

WANTS TO BE C. J.

Utah Man Candidate for a Place in This Country.

HIS ANCHOR TO WINDWARD

An Old Friend of Senator Cullum's. Would Like to Be at Head of Judiciary - Career in West.

(Salt Lake Herald, Nov. 4.)

It is whispered that Judge Zane has "cast an anchor to windward." That in view of the fact he is almost sure to be defeated, he is making overtures to secure the appointment of chief justice at Honolulu.

When the Hawaiian commission passed through the city, Justice Zane accompanied them quite a distance on their trip westward, quietly, of course, and had an interview with his friend, Senator Cullum of Illinois, and, according to the best information which can be obtained on the matter, arranged the details, so when he retires from the Supreme Court of Utah he can mount the woodcock of the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

Charles S. Zane, present Chief Justice of Utah, was appointed to that position, when Utah was a Territory, by President Arthur, upon the recommendation of Senator Cullum.

He sentenced hundreds of prominent Mormons, some high officials of the Church, to the penitentiary for practicing polygamy, under the Edmunds-Tucker law. For this Judge Zane's life was in jeopardy, so strong was the feeling against him, although since then the Mormons have conceded that he did his duty as a Judge in the most righteous manner, and when Utah became a State he was elected Chief Justice by an overwhelming majority, in 1893, showing a strong Mormon vote. Judge Zane came to Utah from Springfield, Ill. He was an intimate friend of President Lincoln during the latter's life time.

He is a Republican and ran for reelection as Chief Justice on the Republican ticket. Judge Zane is regarded by all parties as a most upright and learned man, but has shared the fate of his party at the election, the Republican State ticket having been defeated in Utah.

Great Grumblers.

When the kidneys are sick they grumble. You hear them clearly through the back.

You feel them clearly through the body. They grumble when overtaxed. Know how the kidneys grumble? It's simple thing; your back will tell you. Backache is the first grumbling warning.

The kidneys give it and if you heed it not. Look out for trouble, it will surely come. Urinary trouble, kidney trouble and many miseries.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are made for kidneys only. They cure every form of kidney ill. Here's a case in point:

Mr. Austin Conway, of 402 Irving avenue, Scranton, Pa., says: "I have used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for the past five or six months for a lame back and they have done me much good, in fact more than I have ever derived from any other medicine, and I have taken a number of them. I have been bothered for the past fifteen years with a pain across my kidneys, at times it would strike me in the hips and extend down my legs. It seemed to be the worst in the early evening or after I would do a hard day's work. I was advised to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and having read so much about them I concluded to give them a trial. I got a box and was surprised to find how quickly they benefited me. It is some three months now since I took my last dose. Since then I have not felt the least pain in my back and I have every reason to know that it was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills that cured me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price.

The word BACKACHE should be in the name. Refuse the package if it is not.

CUBAN ARMY.

SANTA CRUZ (Cuba), November 9.—The Cuban Assembly today voted to disband the Cuban army at once. The resolutions adopted require the men to turn over their arms and ammunition. The Cubans hope for American aid.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

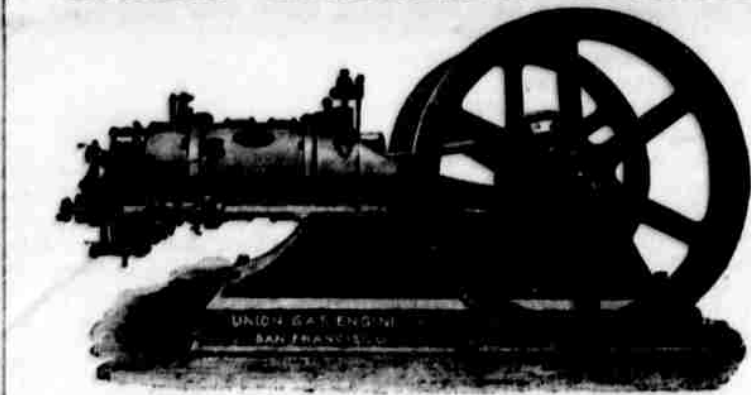
Reefton, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1898.—I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicines the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. J. SCANTLEBURY.
For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



EMPEROR WILLIAM IN THE HOLY LAND.
Emperor William is never long at a time out of the public eye. His latest noteworthy act is a trip to Jerusalem and the dedication of a protestant church, with which is connected a new orphan asylum and hospital. The church of St. Mary the Great is an imposing structure and cost nearly \$500,000.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE



Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.
OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE
On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz: "WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC." Both of which we Guarantee. All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Now being opened by the

Pacific Hardware Co., LIMITED.

The Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Co. claim that they have sent us the finest and most artistic line of their LAMP GOODS that has ever been put out from their factory.

We introduced this factory's goods years ago and have always found them unequalled. We have

Table, Banquet, Boudoir, Piano, Library, Student, Hall Lamps and Veranda Lanterns made specially for breezy corners.

NEW PATTERNS OF—

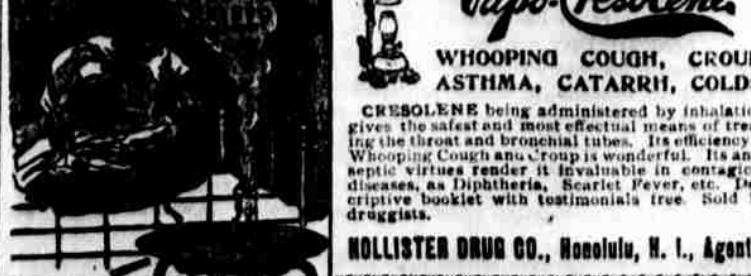
PICTURE MOULDINGS AND PICTURE FRAMES.

A choice selection of the celebrated COPLEY PRINTS, for lovers of art.

Vickery's Specialties, and line of Vickery's latest novelties, to arrive.

CUTLERY JUST RECEIVED!

China Firing a Specialty.



WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.
Vapo-Resolene being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effectual means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Its descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

A Short Time Of Discounts.

The word bargain has lost its significance at our store. We know it is so often misquoted that it has almost lost its meaning, but here you will find that it is used in its proper sense. For a time it will permeate the whole store, for bargains will beckon you from all sides.

We soon expect a large shipment of new Goods and at the present time, unless we dispose of some of our stock, we will be unable to give it space.

Who's got a few Dollars

to spare right now—that by spending them you can save those very same dollars.

MRS. HOUSEKEEPER LISTEN!

We are having a BEFORE CHRISTMAS SALE. If you have ever dealt with us you will know what that means—you will know that it means many a dollar to be saved.

CHINA CLOSETS, SECRETARY BOOK CASES, CORNICE POLES, Are our specials and handsome goods they are.

AN OLD PARLOR SUITE

Can be given new life under our hands. Let us upholster any furniture of yours that needs it.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Dauton Fancy, Wedgewood, (in white and blue, white and green), Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1893

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1898.

THE MILITARY HOSPITALS.

Although there are a number of cases of typhoid fever in the Military Hospital, it is no reason for fearing that it will spread through the city. We are abundantly protected from any serious danger from it. We all know and appreciate the intelligence, vigilance and effective energy of the Board of Health in sanitary matters. Experience and study has made them so. Our central geographical position is an admirable training school for experts in fighting disease.

While the Board of Health does not interfere with the management of the Military Hospital, it is in constant communication with their medical staff, and is fully informed of the actual condition of the progress of the disease.

Fortunately, the medical staff of the hospitals is able, devoted to the work and tireless.

We learn, upon inquiry, that the officers of the Board of Health, commend without reservation the intelligent skill of the medical staff in the management of the hospitals. It is no idle compliment when these exacting officers approve.

Few people understand the difficulties to be overcome in establishing an almost impromptu Military Hospital in this city. Any Cross Roads town in the Mainland can command better facilities for equipping it, through telegraph wire, railroads and daily mails. In an emergency like that existing here, with the hospitals full of sick men, the Cross Roads town could instantly reach the medical headquarters at Washington, and get those incisive orders which cut red tape. Here, entirely isolated, the medical staff is more or less under those antiquated regulations that have aroused the indignation of the American people, and will end in a thorough reorganization of the department in Washington.

The use of enlisted men without training and experience, or even in the majority of cases, capacity for the duties, as nurses, is the best evidence of the extreme difficulty of properly conducting the hospitals. The supply of trained nurses here and on the Mainland is utterly inadequate to the need. The people, ignorant of the fact, or failing to appreciate it, that disease does more effective work than Maxim guns, have not through Congress, allowed the sick and dying soldiers the attendance of trained nurses. So when trained nurses are needed, and emergencies through disease or war arise, a "grateful country" cannot nurse the sick, but fires three volleys over the graves of the dead.

In all hospitals where many patients are collected, an unpleasant feature of the management is the absolute necessity of enforcing rules and regulations, internal and external. Unthinking persons do not appreciate the vital necessity of such rules. Kind friends of patients claim a certain privilege in misbehaving to them. Kindness may become an act of cruelty. The natives resented for many years the rule of the Board of Health, forbidding intercourse with the lepers at Moikoi. It was a wise order. The regulations of military hospitals seem harsh, and unnecessary. They are wise and founded on experience. Their object is the greatest good to the greatest number.

PLEADING IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Widbur, the defaulting treasurer of the city of San Francisco, has been convicted, and is now under a sentence of seven years service in the State prison.

It is said that if he had pleaded guilty to the charges against him, the sentence would not have exceeded a period of three years.

This man fell into the hands of an incompetent lawyer. A majority of criminals also fall into the hands of incompetent lawyers. "Incompetence" is used in its larger sense, the inability or indisposition of the lawyer to justly advise his client. Every guilty man naturally tries to escape from the penalty inflicted by law for his offense. He knows that the State must prove him guilty, and if it cannot make that proof, he will be acquitted, even if in fact he is guilty. His attorney is bound, in the interests of justice, and by his professional honor, to see that the State proves its charges. The attorney may be satisfied that his client is guilty, but he is nevertheless bound to see that the State proves its case. It is often said that such an administration of justice is wrong. But so long as it is the supreme law of the land, there must be no quarrel with it.

The disposition of the majority of lawyers is to "gamble" with their cases, especially criminal cases. It is not often that the lawyer, after hearing incriminating evidence, says to him: "your statement may be true, but you should

plead guilty, because you will probably be found guilty." The lawyer goes to the defense in such a case. Moreover, the majority of lawyers acquire the fighting habit. They look for flaws in the State's proceedings. They are justified in doing so, but it becomes an overmastering habit, and often drives them away from a just consideration of the whole case.

The case of Widbur illustrates this point. His lawyers "gambled" with the evidence, and the client must suffer for seven years instead of three. He was guilty, and they knew it.

The very great majority of persons charged with crime are convicted in spite of "able defenses." The State may occasionally be mistaken, in its prosecutions, but it has no interest in convicting the innocent. The late Judge Rollins of N. Y. City conducted criminal prosecutions in innumerable cases, for eight years and, if we recollect rightly, never lost one of them. He never prosecuted a case in which there was reasonable doubt about conviction. The lawyers for the criminals were always beaten. In three of the celebrated murder cases of the Eastern States, notably that of the killing of Dr. Parkman by Professor Webster of Harvard College, the persons charged with murder would have escaped from the gallows if they had pleaded guilty to a lesser crime. This is the opinion of the old jurists. The lawyers "gambled" with the evidence and the client's neck paid the stake.

At the same time it must be said that lawyers are not popular and do not attract business, who use common sense too freely in advising clients charged with crime. The person charged usually does not want justice, but hopes to escape. He is ignorant and is quite willing to gamble with the chances. He prefers to engage a lawyer who will tell him that he cannot be convicted. When he is convicted, and gets into prison, he then has an opportunity to reflect on his error in not securing a short sentence, by pleading guilty, as the man Widbur will reflect.

SALISBURY'S MEANING.

Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall, spoken while his finger was on the button that could instantly discharge from battlements the greatest broadside of modern warfare, was simple, homely and singularly free from threats, or brag. A few months ago, many of his followers lost faith in him. The Press ridiculed. The Jingoists talked about the shame of England. They said he was timid and had been duped by Russia and Germany. They did not see that in his quiet negotiations, his finger never left the button, and other nations saw where his finger rested.

They even repeated the story told by Foote of the conservative old Englishman who suddenly met in the street a man who had frequently insulted him. "Sir," he said; "you have cheated me out of money—you have slandered me in public—you tried to drown me by upsetting my boat—and, Sir, you ran away with my wife. Now Sir, beware how you arouse the sleeping lion." And so they talked of Salisbury. But the lion that did not sleep, has opened his eyes a little.

The Premier's words regarding the policy of the United States need some interpretation. He says that he believes they will now become involved in foreign complications and perhaps wars. He does not complain of it. But he makes the significant statement that the new policy of expansion is "likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain." He does not explain the meaning of these words. He leaves his hearers to guess at it. He knows that the expansion movement has not been taken to help the British. What is his meaning?

The expansion movement began in the desire to aid humanity. But events and results, like an erring woman, have laid two great wild dark foundations on the doorstep of the Republic—Cuba and the Philippines. The nursing and the feeding and the training of these enormous and unwashed foundlings, in the just hope of making them stalwarts in the future, involves new duties, and obligations.

It is quite possible that Lord Salisbury sees in all this the breaking down of the protective system. For if the 8,000,000 of the Filipinos are regulated and educated, their large production will demoralize the protective sugar tariff. If on the other hand, these millions, and the Cuban million, have a free trade, then they are open to British commerce. The British will delight in permitting the United States to incur great labor and expense in preparing the Filipinos to become producers and consumers. If the trade with them is left open to the world, just as the trade of China is to be open to the world, Lord Salisbury perhaps wishes to say, even if he does not say it: "We have had an everlasting bother with colonies. I'm really glad to see Brother Jonathan take up those wild foundlings and nurse them on his bottle. Let him walk the floor with them for awhile. As soon as they are grown up we'll trade with them."

We must be patient even if the hearer foundlings do make a deal of noise, and squeal o' nights.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

When the humorous Col. Byrd wrote a brief history of Virginia, 150 years ago, he remarked that the first settlers on landing, "like true Englishmen, erected a church costing fifty pounds, and a tavern costing 500 pounds." He should have added that they, like the Puritans, and the followers of Penn, at once distributed among all the inhabitants, the parts of that universal and popular play known as the "School for Scandal," in advance of its publication by Sheridan. And in every community, after the Church, the School and the Tavern, have been erected, and under all political changes, this favorite play in which everyone is fitted to take a part, and the most are delighted to take a part, is permanently established, and the drop curtain never falls.

With the same true instincts we have here the same drama, with the same parts. Indeed we may claim that owing to circumstances or to climate, perhaps, we have an uncommonly strong set of actors and actresses in every part, and might even give "points" to any author who may venture to write a "Revised School for Scandal," in honor of our signal qualifications.

As the world has grown in grace, so it has grown in the searching power to create scandals. The irregular training of the mind and the great increase of the leisure class, enables many who attended in the earlier days to their own business, to now attend more strictly to other people's business. One who carries a burden cannot so well stoop down to pick stones and throw at his neighbor. In a carriage he is free to use his hands.

Two respectable men in conversation in the street several days ago, repeated the rumor that "one of the high officials of the Government (mentioning his name) had made a fortune recently in the opium trade." Of a judge it is rumored that he is corrupt. Of a doctor it is said that he is guilty of the grossest malpractice. And it is a matter of daily report that women do not hesitate to accuse each other of all kinds of meanness and indiscretions.

It is the French proverb that "one half of the world takes delight in slandering, and the other half in believing it." This disposition to take unjust views of each other is the "evil eye" that sees only defects, and recognizes no virtue, though it shine like a star. It is also color blind, and sees all characters in a neutral tint.

Wise and busy persons do not slander each other. For every thoughtful person has some knowledge of his own weakness, and is therefore tender regarding the weakness and follies of others. The Almighty must laugh at the sight of His mannikins living in glass houses, vigorously stoning each other. Honest gossip in which men discuss with humor and charity each other's weaknesses, is a healthy practice. It is the dishonest and uncharitable gossip that is the pastime of the meaner souls.

Here and elsewhere, the mischief-making factories are on every corner. They are mills that strike off counterfeit coins of truth, the small change of gossip, and many people take infinite delight in filling their pockets with them and circulating them. If the Marshal of the Republic should compel all to open their pocket books, he would find only too many of them filled with these coins stamped with the Devil's image and superscription, and only too few of them filled with coin upon which is stamped "Charity in all things."

The newspapers are caught with much of this counterfeit coin in their pockets. For even when they receive them in paying their trade, though they ring them down on the counter in order to test their purity, they are often deceived, and pass them upon the public. Besides like the Chinese of the interior, who prefer Spanish silver dollars of half value, to the gold ones, the public like the counterfeit coin if it has a certain wicked ring in it. There is little flavor to the average tale of virtue. "The man who has only imperfect virtue himself, dislikes to talk of virtue in others."

We talk about "purifying the stage." There is greater need of purifying the stage upon which all are actors and all are listeners.

NEGRO OFFICERS.

President McKinley gives five non-commissioned officers of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, colored, commissions as second lieutenants in the Ninth Immunes. The effect of this on the colored people will be far-reaching. The story will reach the homes of the colored people. It will be told in their schools. It will stimulate them to study. It is an admirable step in educating the race. These appointments stand to the negro as the best evidence of the fixed purpose of the Federal Government to give him a chance to rise.

The white men of this country are too valuable stuff to be put in the ranks with a gun. It is wasteful and wicked. Other things being equal, put the men who can contribute the least to the good of the commonwealth in the ranks first. Look at "Tommy Atkins" at Omdurman. Life in the army is education for the negro. He gains and the country wastes less.

ABOUT HONOLULU PEOPLE.

The remarks about Honolulu people made in public, in Hilo by Major Sague, representing the New York First Regiment, were quite ill-natured, and not altogether true. When he says the regiment is not fairly treated by the people of Honolulu, he goes too far in a dangerous generalization.

Wherever a regiment is stationed in garrison, there will always be friction, more or less severe, between the civil and military authorities. It is useless to discuss it here. The least friction arises when the commanding officers of the post determine that there shall be none.

When Major Sague says that the press of Honolulu is unfriendly to the New York Regiment, he talks without knowledge or sense. This paper has constantly excluded from its columns correct stories of disgraceful scenes on the street, and in the tram cars in which men wearing the uniform of the New York Regiment were the actors. The editor of this paper saw two ladies driven from a tram car by the loud, obscene language of a drunken volunteer of this regiment, while his companions did not throttle him. We also saw a drunken member of this regiment spit tobacco juice on a lady's dress while in a car. It goes without saying, that men full of rum are not selected even in Orange county, N. Y., as the best models of propriety.

But we know, and every good citizen knows, that the conduct of the regiment must not be measured by the conduct of some toughs who are unfortunately in it. The press of this city has carefully excluded many of the doings of the disreputable members of the regiment. A drop of aniline, not larger than a pin's head, will color a hundred gallons of water. A few disreputable men may unfortunately cast the character of their better associates. The ill-natured remarks of this officer force us to unwilling speech.

But, the Advertiser, and the good citizens of this town, cannot afford to take an unfair view of the matter, or resent these unfortunate remarks. Life is too short for any quarrel over it. The people of this town have contributed vastly more, in proportion to their numbers, than any town of the country in entertaining American soldiers. They have the blessings of 15,000 men in Manila. They want and hope to have the good will of the New York Regiment, because it holds up the flag. The thinking men of the regiment understand the situation. They know, and we know, that the relations of a transient visitor to that of a permanent neighbor are different affairs.

CHRISTIANITY AND CASH.

The Bulletin, our contemporary, "desires to assist," as will be seen by its letter of solicitation, published elsewhere, "the several denominations in this city in their most praiseworthy work of extending Christianity, and that high civilization which is attendant upon it."

It proposes to do so, by requesting each and all of the churches to "punge up" to the Bulletin, the sum of \$1.50 per month in payment for a church directory. Heretofore, the press of this city has invariably given the churches such free advertising as they asked for.

Our contemporary suddenly manifests a deep solicitude for "extending Christianity and high civilization," and proposes to extend it by a happy union of the mercantile and religious methods. "In the name of the prophet—figs!" says the Mohammedan street vendor. "In the name of the Almighty—one fifty per month!" shouts this newspaper vendor. It is the thrifty plan of the old dandy preacher, "I reckon hits importunate to keep de gospel agoin', and de fust ting is to take a collecshun afore I begins." The Lord says He will provide, but I haven't had any periwinkles for a whole week.

In its new and commendable movement for extending Christianity, it proposes that all denominations shall make up a team that will pull abreast, and the traces be hitched to the axle trees of the Bulletin's truck wagon. But this is to be done by paying to the Bulletin, for the inestimable privilege, the sum of \$1.50 per month; for which sum, severally paid, the Bulletin will kindly hold the reins, and guide them through the highways of Christianity and high civilization.

As in all good works, it has remained for the ladies to wave the olive branch between the First New York and some of the people by whom the soldiers have been misunderstood.

RESPECT THE LAW.

We print elsewhere the remarks made on Sunday morning in the Christian church by Professor Arndt.

It is only another specimen of the many and ridiculous attempts of people, devoid of wisdom, to reform mankind by "short-cuts," just as it was done in the legislature of Kansas last year a few members introducing a bill making the Ten Commandments the law of the State.

The law-making power of this Republic makes the business of selling liquor as legitimate as that of selling food or producing sugar. It may be that the law is a bad one. But the sovereign power has made it, and to defeat its operation is simply in the nature of treason against the State. Just as, on the other hand, any attempt to defeat the opium law is also subversive of the State. President Dole has sworn to support, and not to defeat the law of the land. He cannot nullify it, or defeat it, either at his own will, or at the demand of any set of men, however excellent their motives are. It is not President Dole who is "holloobloobing with the saloon keepers." It is the law-making power of the state that has done it. That is, it is the people who caused the law to be made. These people who are willing to break up the reign of law, because they do not like it, must quarrel with the people, and not with the men who have sworn to execute the law.

To the men who are chosen to execute the laws, all laws are morally the same. Any, the slightest, attempt to discriminate, is an attempt to set up their judgments against the judgment of the people who make them.

Let these unwise persons who would like to see a law despised and broken, because they think it is a bad law, read what the Prohibition Convention of Maine has recently said about those who are breaking the Maine liquor law, because they do not like it. It says: "We declare that the State of Maine presents a condition of lawlessness that disgraces its civilization, that nullification of the liquor law is widespread and open, that whole communities are compelled to consent to a shameful illegal traffic, that county officials work the law for the purposes of revenue, and that long-continued familiarity with illegal rum-selling has begotten in a considerable number of citizens a disrespect of the authority of the law in general."

It is in this State that prohibition has had full swing for fifty years. Here is a bitter complaint against "lawlessness," that is, disobedience of law. Now come an honest, well meaning body of men, and virtually recommend "lawlessness" here, that is, that a law of the land shall be regarded as "nefarious." The prevention of the innumerable evils resulting from the sale and abuse of liquor is not here discussed. No pen can adequately describe them. But the evil will not be prevented by foolishly declaiming against those who are bound by oath to administer the laws. Agitate as much as you will for the repeal of a law you do not like, but obey, and respect the statutes. Otherwise you sow the seeds of anarchy.

When the saloon keepers co-operate with the Executive in enforcing a law to the best advantage for the entire community, they show an example of good citizenship, which is not shown by short-sighted men who want to have things their own way, and defeat the requirements of a statute.

THE PASSING HOUR.

It is hoped Hilo will survive the invasion.

This is Thanksgiving week. Let it pass without a local squabble.

The local medical men want the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Nance O'Neil has earned from the theater patrons books of votes of thanks and miles of leis.

Speaking of the Tennessee Regiment here, the Advertiser described the men and their conduct accurately.

The variety of the climate of Hawaii is well stamped by reports from the island of Hawaii of the first snow of the season.

It is confidently anticipated that the McKinley Club of the Island of Hawaii will soon be heard from in the Governorship matter.

It is noticed that it is a man from Hawaii and not a genuine New Englander who criticises so severely and familiarly the anti-expansion faith of Senator Hoar.

The picnic of 200 out of Honolulu's 1,700 soldiers to Hilo seems to have created a general mental panic in the little community on the big island.

Rev. W. K. Azbill writes to the Advertiser in a rather "chip on his shoulder" tone inquiring why there was mention in this paper that he was the manager of two hotels. The answer can be given in few words and is readily offered. It was simply to facilitate identification.

There can be offered but the highest praise to the Kilohana Art League for the splendid redning influence it is exerting throughout Hawaii nei. The

League, which started modestly and which has been characterized in its course by quiet work, has become a permanent and influential institution.

Putting it on the basis of dollars and cents, is not a dollar fifty a month rather small pay for "inestimable" services in Christianizing both the native Hawaiians and the "Strangers Within Our Gates?"

The one negro sergeant who declined a commission on the ground that he did not believe himself capable of holding it, set an example that might well be followed by a number of officers in the U. S. Volunteer forces.

Justice Zane of Utah is taking a far view for an office when he gazes from Utah to Hawaii. The Judge is a man of force and has been a factor in the work of bringing about great changes in the new State of the Union.

There promises to be a very neat legal battle to a finish over that million dollar block of Waiialua stock. In the past the amount of litigation of this character has been surprisingly small.

That new piano for the Bishop Girls' Home at Kalaupapa, Molokai, should be unpacked and in position by this evening and it will give more pleasure to more deserving people than any gift that could be bestowed in the direction.

The Oiaa people must hurry along with their cane growing enterprises to keep pace with the development of Oahu and Maui estates. Not much is heard from Kaula, but the interest is being materially extended on that island.

The man who believes that Manila may be better than this place for general business is of the restless, distinctly American class always willing to leave a plodding certainty for what shines in the distance as an alluring uncertainty.

Men of experience declare that it will be necessary at an early date to begin the enlargement of Honolulu harbor in the Iwilei shoals. Wharfrage and anchorage are at times these days uncomfortably crowded and the commerce increases by jumps.

For the local physicians to confer and formulate a conclusive statement on Honolulu health conditions is right in line with the progressiveness heretofore shown by members of the profession who appreciate their obligations to the community.

The Republic of Liberia, a sort of orphan child of the United States, is about to appeal to the Government at Washington, for aid and protection. Naturally, or logically, the answer should be prompt and favorable, as the United States is largely responsible for Liberia.

The Hawaiian Mercantile Agency's semi-monthly reports have from the start been on the conservative pitch. The return published this morning indicates that a trade almost equal to the holiday volume has set in quite ahead of the season and that there is no abatement in the building boom.

It may, and again it may not, be discreet for Maj. Sague of the First New York to make such utterances publicly as he is credited with giving in a speech at Hilo. It may be noted that the Major sends from Hilo alleged Honolulu ideas of the First New York that are entirely strange to this place.

Orders for tin horns have been placed by the partisans and there is to be a big foot ball game on Thanksgiving day. This is living up to tradition in a commendable manner. Thanksgiving with the church services, the dinners to soldiers, the foot ball game and the theater, will be a lively holiday.

So little of a definite nature has been heard lately of cable for Hawaii that something positive or tangible may be expected to develop within a very short time. The rumor that the route between this point and San Diego is impracticable has gone away into thin air.

From what can be learned of the utterances of the Galicians who have been assigned to plantations on this island they are a contingent inclined to find fault and to be discontented. A number of them who were placed on Hawaii some years ago proved to be quite model like.

It would not be necessary to hunt on many of the streets or rather perhaps in the bar rooms of Honolulu to locate the little coterie of mischief-makers engaged lately in claiming to present or repeat views of the Government on conduct or regulation of the liquor traffic.

The utter disregard of road rules here by wheelmen and vehicle drivers will result at some pleasant twilight hour in a couple of deaths, and then the police authorities will send out patrolmen to regulate affairs, just as the electrical people have inspected the Government lines after the live wire has gotten in its deadly work.

Referring to the supposed strained relations between the First New York and the community of Honolulu, one of the local papers says "No amount of explanations or dinners can change the situation." It is absurd to assume that "explanations" are in order or are offered. It is an insult to the ladies and to the Honolulu community to assume that there is any sinister purpose in providing the dinner to which reference is made. The despicable act of striking at a political enemy over the shoulders of ladies is scarcely the thing here yet.

Lieut. E. T. Tannatt, of the U. S. Engineers, has had his application for release from the army acted upon favorably and has taken a position with the Waiialua Agricultural Company.

TYPHOID IS NOT LOCAL

(Continued from First Page.)

pared by Parvaper Eckardt of the Queen's Hospital on the request of Dr. Cooper, physician of the place:

Case: 1894 . 6 residents 5 non-residents—31
1895 . 5 residents 4 non-residents—9
1896 . 7 residents 5 non-residents—12
1897 . 5 residents 10 non-residents—15
1898 . 7 residents 43 non-residents—50

Total 30 97

Fatal, 1894 to 1898—15 residents and 38 non-residents. Of the 26 dying in 1898, 22 were non-residents.

The nationalities of cases for the five years were:

Japanese—62
Hawaiians—18
Chinese—3

American—7, of which 6 have been in 1898 and five of the six soldiers.

The other nationalities are in very small numbers.

Of the fifty-two Japanese typhoid patients brought to the Queen's Hospital thirty-three were from Oahu plantation, where the new soil, or some other local condition caused an epidemic. There was a heavy death rate amongst these Japanese for the reason that many of them were in a state of collapse on reaching the hospital and a number died in a few hours.

Dr. Day's analysis of Board of Health fever mortality report for the year 1898:

Total—97.
Typhoid—50.
Enteric—1.
Malarial—8.
Remittent—1.
Puerpal—1.
Fever—26.

Typhoid Nationality—American 20, Japanese 17, Chinese 5, Hawaiian 2, British 2, Portuguese 3.

Town typhoid cases—6.
Of the cases described as "fever," 22 were Hawaiians, 10 Chinese, 3 Japanese and one Gilbert Islander.

Fever unattended—12.
Fever, no certificate—9.

Fever, no certificate to be issued—7.

Certificate for fever have been issued as follows:

Chinese physicians—9.
Japanese—5.
White—2.

Seven white physicians are reported to have attended fever cases in which no certificate can be found.

Chairman McGrew named for commitment:

Drs. Herbert, Andrews, Alvarez, Howard, Myers, Cooper and Raymond. The first meeting will be held at 8 this evening at the office of Dr. Andrews.

It was urged by Dr. Raymond that the greatest care be taken to avoid reaching a verdict hastily or to do any injustice to the physicians of the military staff.

The physicians seemed to agree that while typhoid is here it is not a Honolulu product, but an unfortunate importation.

This is part of what the Medical Record has to say about health and sanitation in Hawaii:

Hawaii is now American territory, and with its annexation the Government has taken upon its shoulders not only the responsibility of ruling, but also the task of looking after the health of its inhabitants and supervising the sanitary arrangements of the islands. When the existing condition of affairs as regards matters hygienic and the state of public health generally in Hawaii is taken into consideration, it must be conceded that the labor will be Augean. For many years the Sandwich Islands have been hotbeds of disease, and, until drastic remedial measures have been put into force, are likely to remain so. In the Medical Record of April, 1899, Dr. Prince A. Morrow, who probably is better acquainted with the subject than anyone else, contributed some notes of observation on matters medical in the Sandwich Islands, which, although some few years have elapsed since they were written, will to all intents and purposes apply with equal truth to the present situation there. After referring to the physical and mental characteristics of the natives, Dr. Morrow says: "The demographic effects of introduced diseases in a virgin soil can nowhere better be studied, and they exhibit facts of the most remarkable interest. The natives have proven strangely susceptible to the diseases of civilized life, and trifling ailments, such as measles, whooping-cough, etc., acquire by their transposition into this soil all the virulence of a fatal pestilence. Measles and whooping-cough, introduced in 1849, almost decimated the population; the mortality was excessive, almost every case terminating fatally. The ravages of small-pox, introduced in 1853, were none the less frightful. In the island of Oahu over fifteen thousand died, and the Marshal of the Islands informed me that he superintended the burial of ten thousand victims of this disease in Honolulu alone—more than one-half of its entire population.

That matters have not changed much for the better in this respect, an article by Dr. Burnside Foster, in the North American Review of September last, would seem to demonstrate. Dr. Foster says: "Leprosy up to 1849 was unknown in the Sandwich Islands, at which date it was introduced by two Chinese sailors, and the disease has spread so rapidly that at the present time nearly ten per cent of the Hawaiian natives are lepers."

Dr. Foster takes exception to these extreme views of the prevalence of the disease, but there seems to be no doubt that its ravages are very extensive. Although the lepra bacillus was discovered by Hansen so long ago as 1874, our knowledge with regard to its etiology has advanced but little; and the same is true of the typhoid bacillus, which is also a native of the tropics. These being the facts of the case, what steps should be taken by the government of this country to prevent the spread and in endeavor to stamp out the disease, root and branch? Dr. Foster, in the article referred to above, emphasizes the necessity of creating a department of public health, with a Minister in the President's Cabinet, and also suggests the appointment of a leprosy commission to investigate the disease on the spot, and to make, so far as is possible, an accurate census of the lepers of Hawaii, and to see that all infected persons are completely segregated. There is yet another important point to be considered, to which Dr. Foster draws attention—that the Government must educate the people—the soldiers, civil servants, and those who go to Hawaii for commercial purposes and who are likely to be brought into contact with lepers—in regard to the dangers of infection and the precautions necessary to be taken. This end in view should be the total extinction of leprosy. This result can be attained only by the complete segregation of those afflicted, which is impossible until our knowledge of the etiology of the disease is more precise and accurate than at present. Therefore, the first move on the part of the United States should be the immediate appointment of a properly organized and equipped bacteriological commission. To devise means to extinguish the foul disease of leprosy would redound as much to the glory and credit of America as did the discovery of vaccination to England or the discovery of the principle of serum immunization to France.

IT TAKES IN 1901

Contract for Disposal of the Island Sugars.

Dark Grades Via Cape Horn—Planters' Annual Meeting—The First Charter.

Mr. William Fuller, of Pepeekeo, Hawaii, has been installed as manager of Hoponuu plantation. He has been connected with plantations on Hawaii, for a number of years, and is said to be well qualified for the position which has been assigned to him.

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association will open on Monday morning, November 28, at the room of the association, in Nuanu street, in this city. All members of the association, and others interested in the agricultural development of these islands, are invited to attend. A full attendance is desired.

Contracts have been completed for the sale and transport of the Hawaiian sugar crops of the years 1899, 1900 and 1901. Of the total crop, 100,000 tons of 96 degrees test, will go to the two refineries in California. 100,000 tons will be shipped to New York, via San Francisco and the Southern Pacific railroad.

The rest, consisting of dark grades, will be sent via Cape Horn. The total crop of 1899 is estimated at 250,000 long tons, provided the average weather conditions prevail here. The present arrangement is expected to continue for three years from January 1, 1899, subject to change.

The bark St. Katherine, which recently arrived at Puget Sound from Baltimore with a cargo of hard coal, has been chartered to load a cargo of Puget Sound coal for Honolulu, and thence with sugar to New York via Cape Horn, this being the first reported charter for the 1899 Hawaiian sugar crop for the east. An effort is being made to secure the ship E. B. Sutton also in Puget Sound to load Hawaiian sugar for New York. There will be little sugar for export from Honolulu until after January 1, 1899.

Willett and Gray's Statistical of October 27th gives the latest mail report received to date, as follows: "Sales include the 5,000 tons of Hawaiian sugars which have been held in warehouses until they could be sold at the full market value of other sugars of the same polarization. Heretofore on account of these sugars paying no duty, refiners have been accustomed to expect, and sellers been willing to make concessions of about one-eighth cents per pound. The fact of the Arbuckle refinery paying full value shows the advantage to importers of the increased buying competition for raw sugars. The sugar trade generally in absence of local stock of sugars to quote will be more deeply concerned in following the course of the foreign sugar trade markets.

SAVING COAL.

If a load of coal is left out of doors, exposed to the weather—say a month, says a journal of science, it loses one-third of its heating quality. If a ton of coal is placed on the ground and left there, and another ton placed under a shed, the latter loses about twenty-five per cent of its heating power, the former about forty-seven per cent. Hence it is a great saving of coal to have it in a dry place, covered over and on all sides. The softer the coal the more heating power it loses, because the volatile and valuable constituents undergo a slow combustion.

REPLY IS MADE

Demurrer of Defendant in the Big Stock Case.

Protest Against Injunction—An Appeal Made—Heavy Guardianship Bonds—Ruttmann Loses.

Saturday, November 19, 1898.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Decision was rendered by Chief Justice Judd, Judge Whiting and A. S. Humphreys, Esq., in place of Frear, J. absent, in the matter of The Republic of Hawaii vs. George H. Ruttmann, exceptions from Circuit Court of Fourth Circuit. The defendant was tried and convicted at the July term this year, held at Honolulu, under an indictment charging him with attempt to murder the new-born child of his wife, Pauline Ruttmann, also charging him as accessory before the fact to Pauline Ruttmann in an attempt by her to murder her said new-born child. The exceptions are overruled and the sentence of the lower court is affirmed. Deputy Attorney-General E. P. Dole for prosecution; Wilder, Wise & Wakefield and Paul Neumann for defendant.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Benjamin F. Dillingham and The Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, by their attorney, F. M. Hatch, have filed a demurrer in equity suit of John H. Soper and E. S. Valentine. The document may be briefly recapitulated in the following paragraphs:

(1) "That the complainants have not set out in their bill or attached thereto a copy of the contract or voucher upon which they found their claim.

(2) "That said bill is defective for want of parties, to wit, the parties to whom it is alleged the defendant corporation is about to issue and deliver the shares in question.

(3) "That complainants have a plain, adequate and complete remedy at law.

(4) "That the complainants have shown no sufficient or legal consideration to support the alleged undertaking on the part of the respondent, Benjamin F. Dillingham.

(5) "That the bill does not state facts such as would entitle the complainants to the relief prayed for in a court of equity or any relief."

The Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association, Limited, is going to appeal against the decision of the court in the action for damages of Harry Saylor for libel, in which a verdict of \$500 and costs were awarded, and have filed a bond for \$1000.

Guardian's bond in the sum of \$10,000, approved by Judge Perry, has been filed by Irene H. Brown, principal, and Alfred W. Carter, surety, in the matter of the guardianship of George H. Brown and Francis Hyde H. Brown, minors, and children of the first named, Irene H. Brown.

Judgment for the defendant for the recovery of costs, \$32.50, in the action of Kalua Kahaleana (w) vs. Kipahulu Sugar Company, a corporation, ejectment, has been issued by the Circuit Court.

William Larsen, one of the bondsmen in the W. J. Opon opium case, has filed an answer by his attorney, Charles Creighton, denying each and every allegation contained in plaintiff's complaint, and gives notice that in his defense he will rely on fraud, illegality, release and payment.

In re Guardianship of Samuel H. K. Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett and Genevieve Dowsett, minors, heirs and children of James I. Dowsett, deceased, and Annie G. Dowsett, deceased, Judge Stanley has appointed J. M. Monsarrat guardian of the persons and property of Marion C. Dowsett and Genevieve Dowsett under a bond of \$3,500. The appointee is the cousin german of the said minors.

An exception to the decision recently filed in the case of A. Mouritz vs. Elizabeth Cockett and Charles Cockett, overruling the demurrer of the defendants, has been allowed by Judge Perry.

In the divorce suit of Bell K. Rice Bailey vs. George H. Bailey, the defendant by his attorney, Lorrin A. Thurston, has filed answer and agreed that the cause may come on for hearing at the November term.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Joseph Barrow, forgery, was concluded. A true bill having been found against defendant on November 7th, the Court sentenced him to be imprisoned at hard labor for three months and to pay costs. The offense was the issuing of a valueless check for \$20.10 to one Sam Andrews, on the 27th day of September, 1898.

LECTURERS.

Dr. Talmage is said to receive \$500 for a lecture, and sometimes \$1000. He makes more money out of his lectures than any other man on the platform. Colonel Ingersoll's price is \$500, while Dr. McGlynn, Joseph Cook and others of the same rank of lecturers command from \$100 to \$150.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot-bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Cold coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and sometimes cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Your own doctor will explain this to you. He knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs. You may rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your cough.

Beware of worthless imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Pick up two sizes.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Gaspard de Coligny "has went."

Police court business is very light these days.

Government offices will be closed on Thanksgiving day.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cooke are spending this week on Kauai.

S. I. Shaw has purchased a Waikiki homestead out of the Pratt premises.

The Alger Light Artillery, U. S. V., left two men in the military hospital here.

It is rumored that Col. Jas. Sherwood took \$50,000 in cash to Manila with him.

Contractor John Oudekirk is to build a handsome home for G. P. Wilder at Panahou.

A placard at the Y. M. C. A. announces that carpenters can be directed to employment.

The New York First provost guard is very much in evidence day and night, but has light duty.

Arthur Johnstone, Government Food Inspector and Analyst, has just recovered from a siege of illness.

Wm. Savidge is completing a new cottage in Waikiki and will soon take up his residence on the beach.

E. O. Hall & Son have on hand a large supply of Kakaako and rock salt and will supply in quantities to suit.

Adelaide Cabral, a Portuguese child, was so badly burned on Saturday morning that she died in a short time.

At last accounts Billy Easle was building a cabin in the Klonkike and getting ready for the winter campaign.

W. H. Hoogs will be a passenger on the Kona steamer this morning on a visit to his coffee plantation near Kailua.

H. F. Wichman is exhibiting a choice selection of fine pottery and china, suitable for Christmas presents.

Hawaiian Gazette Company employees are organizing an amateur athletic club and will soon have a field day.

Dr. Maxwell has been very busily engaged in preparing a number of reports for the annual meeting of the planters.

A toothsome line of delicacies for the Thanksgiving dinner are being carried by J. T. Waterhouse. See list in advertisement.

U. S. Engineers are still engaged in the construction of barracks on the Kapuhulu road for the housing of the First New York.

A big luau is to be given on the 28th inst. by the Hui Kalahele. There will be offered for sale throughout the islands 3,000 tickets.

At Waianae on Saturday night next there will be given a farewell social and dance to Dr. Sinclair, who has proven highly satisfactory as a professional man and a citizen during his residence at Waianae.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FOR SAN FRAN

BELGIC NOV. 26 CITY OF PEKIN

COPTIC DEC. 6 GAELIC

CITY OF PEKING DEC. 22 CHINA

GAELIC DEC. 31 DORIC

CHINA JAN. 14

RATES OF P

SINGLE TRIP.

For San Francisco—Cabin

European Steerage

For Yokohama—Cabin

European Steerage

For Hongkong—Cabin

European Steerage

For general information apply to

H. Hackfeld &

—AGENTS.—

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is wide-spread; but we wish to impress the few who may not be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.



TYPEWRITERS' HEADQUARTERS!!

Buy Your

Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper and Ribbons.

At Our Store

Largest Assortment, Best Quality, Lowest Prices.

Agency for the



HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS.

FOR ALL NOTIONS AND TONGUES

Remington-Sholes, and New Franklin Machines.

Call or write for Catalogues.

Wall, Nichols Company

Your Money Savers.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kailua, Makana, Maui, Kailua, and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....Sept. 13.....Nov. 5

Tuesday.....Sept. 20.....Nov. 12

Tuesday.....Sept. 27.....Nov. 19

Tuesday.....Oct. 4.....Nov. 26

Tuesday.....Oct. 11.....Dec. 3

Tuesday.....Oct. 18.....Dec. 10

Tuesday.....Oct. 25.....Dec. 17

Tuesday.....Nov. 1.....Dec. 27

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Maui, Kailua, Makana, Maui, Kailua, and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Sunday.....Sept. 13.....Nov. 13

Sunday.....Sept. 20.....Nov. 20

Sunday.....Oct. 2.....Nov. 27

Sunday.....Oct. 9.....Dec. 4

Sunday.....Oct. 16.....Dec. 11

Sunday.....Oct. 23.....Dec. 18

Sunday.....Oct. 30.....Dec. 25

Sunday.....Nov. 6.....Dec. 27

Will call at Pohokuli, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving on the morning of the day of from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the via Hilo. A good carriage distance.

S. S. C

CAM

Will leave

p. m.

moa

riv

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FLAG IN PARIS

Stars and Stripes at the Grave of Gen. Lafayette.

A DECORATION DAY INSTITUTED

Maj. Cochrane's Inspiration—Marines—Search for a Tomb—Persistent Americans.

It was one of the dullest of Sunday mornings that the sharp bow, high white sides and revised masts of the U. S. S. Philadelphia could be seen from the wharves of Honolulu. The splendid floating fortress, capable also of almost flying was a striking picture from Punchbowl, from Roundtop, Tanalanui or Koaehuanui, or from beneath the palms at Waikiki beach.

Capt. Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., (now major with a Spanish war record), had seated himself with the writer in the shade of the shelter of one of the heavy pieces of the port battery. It was near the gangway. Out on the other side we looked upon the old little lighthouse, with the reef and surf and sea beyond. Along the opposite bend of the bay were the handsome homes of the local boat clubs—Myrtles, Healanis, Lelania, Aloha. The young men were getting out shells and barges or were lounging or swimming. From a small abandoned wharf native men and women with shouts and laughter, were making running jumps into the bay.

Solely for the purpose of drawing out the veteran I had remarked to him that for even, full grace and genuine general charm the Hawaiian half-caste woman was the superior of the dainty thoroughbred of any kind or clime. It was passing odd that there was no germinal reply. It could not be that he gave the matter no thought, and he had met the beauties of all lands. Some of these ladies were arriving for breakfast aboard the ship.

Just then a sergeant of the marines—a fine, soldierly fellow—approached to make a report to his commander. As the man left the captain began:

"That young fellow is the complete ideal of a living Bertie Cecil, stepped from Ouida's 'Under Two Flags.' He's a Britisher, was educated as a barrister, enlisted as a bluejacket, became a marine and was with me in Paris. He is capable a commission."

Capt. Cochrane had a detail of thirty-two United States marines at the Eiffel Tower exposition. I asked him what sort of a showing they made with samples of the other armies and navies. The captain now became unreserved, fluent and earnest.

"They were the best looking, best drilled, best dressed, best behaved, best paid, best fed and most intelligent lot of enlisted men there. Their allowance made them princes among their associates and I was proud of them and our country and its soldiery. Every wealthy American who saw them made them a present. They were in clover all the time and had furlough and half a dozen honorable mentions in orders when they came home. I have a picture of the company, taken at the grave of Lafayette."

"It is certainly pardonable that I plume myself somewhat upon having instituted the custom of decorating the grave of Lafayette on the Fourth of July. It is a story that will interest you."

"Some sort of a patriotic inspiration suggested the plan to me. This was in the month of April. I had thought of May 30 as the appropriate day for the ceremony. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, then our envoy to France was at once enthusiastic. He said he knew a Lafayette, a bachelor member of the deputies or some legislative body. Mr. Reid, certain that his acquaintance was a relative of the man who made France and America such great friends, at once dictated a letter to him, setting forth fully the plan and indicating a day and hour at which both of us would call.

"When we made the visit we were kept waiting perhaps half an hour, when one of the most delightful of old gentlemen came in and offered with imperfect English the excuse of detention on Public business. Very pleasantly did he entertain us. He was the only living male descendant of the companion of Washington. His widowed sister and her daughter were mentioned with the assurance that they would co-operate in the proposed exercises. M. Lafayette, on condition that we should assume entire control and direction and the management of all details, consented to make an address in English.

"Mr. Reid was quite busy at this time and assigned me to executive work, which included enlistment of a committee of prominent Americans. This was no trouble at all. Then, about May 5; I set out by myself to have a look at the grave of Lafayette and mark a line of march and parade position.

"It was a most astonishing thing but

an actual fact that no one seemed to know where the remains of this noble and famous man had been placed. I hunted for days, was aided by many volunteers and paid men. Mr. Reid communicated officially with the government and we learned that his inquiry was being referred from one bureau to another.

"About the middle of May all of us were well high in despair. One day I ran across a genuine young American who was married to a French woman. He was from San Francisco, but was at home enough in Paris and with the language to be a very successful professional guide. Well, he knew where Lafayette's grave was—said a man from Chicago with a Baltimore bride had given him \$100 to find it a week before. He started to describe the location, but I took him right along with me.

"The tomb, very simply inscribed, was in a small cemetery in one of the most interesting sections or districts of old Paris. Near it was a still smaller cemetery where there had been interred 1,200 victims of the Reign of Terror. This was told in a few lines on a weather-beaten sign over the broken gate. Overlooking both these burial grounds was a convent made famous in a novel by Victor Hugo. One could study in that vicinity for months.

"May 30 was now an impracticable date for the ceremony and we fixed upon July 4. There was quite a gathering, though there was no intent to make it a general affair. The Americans present outnumbered the French. We raised the stars and stripes and fired a salute. Then my men stacked arms and fell out. The color sergeant laid his flag on top of the rifles. The sister and niece of M. Lafayette, who were dressed in black, walked over to the line of arms and gently lifting a fold of Old Glory kissed it reverently. That was a superb and real tribute to the United States—sweet and simple—and all of us were affected.

"M. Lafayette's speech was a success beyond our most sanguine hopes, excepting perhaps the very last sentence.

"He spoke of our country and his own; of our immortal forefather and of his own great ancestor; of our president and his president; of Mr. Reid and myself and of the occasion. Then came his peroration and his accident from lack of practice with English. As nearly as I can recall, he said:

"It is peculiarly fitting that this recognition of the worthy son of such a thriving, busy Republic as France has become, should be at the hands of citizens of that great model and time-tried Republic, that country of brave and brilliant and generous men, that country of such grand institutions and complete liberty, that country which leads the entire world in the march of scientific, mechanical and intellectual—intellectual—ah-ah go' head."

"Of course progress was the word he was after. The Americans repressed their laughter and were ready with comments to the speaker. A few evenings later most of us met him at a dinner and he then told the joke on himself. The custom of remembering Lafayette's grave continues and I hope it will endure indefinitely."

Afterwards Capt. Cochrane told of witnessing a Russian coronation and his recital of seeing two men guillotined in Paris gave me more thrills than several legal hangings and a half dozen lynchings I saw when I was a boy in the Rocky Mountain country.

ED T.

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS.

Too Much Coffee, But Island Article Goes Well.

San Francisco, Nov. 7, 1898.

Hawaiian Coffee.—Since our last circular, Oct. 7th, we have to report arrivals of 229 bags and sales about 1,100 bags. Stocks today in first hands are, 1,218 bags.

Sales reported as follows:

15 bags fancy washed.....	17 @ 17½c
62 bags prime washed.....	@ 17 c
300 bags prime washed.....	15 @ 16 c
175 bags good washed.....	14 @ 14½c
545 bags current quality.....	@ 13½c
22 bags current quality (sour beans).....	@ 12 c

We quote:

Fancy washed Hawaiian.....	16½ @ 17½c
Prime washed Hawaiian.....	@ 16 c
Good washed Hawaiian.....	14 @ 14½c
Current quality Hawaiian.....	12½ @ 13½c

These quotations are nominal and prices on forced sales would be at least two cents less, this is not due to lack of quality of Hawaiian Coffee but to the world's weak market for all kinds of Coffee.

Immense surplus stocks are being held and if present conditions hold, lower prices must result, at the same time there is always hope for producers from the fact that the world's stocks in second hands (roasters) is small and any advance in Coffee caused by failure in crop of any large producer like Brazil would cause stocks to disappear and an advance in prices.

OTIS, M'ALLISTER & CO.

In 1887 Mr. Thomas McIntosh of Allentown, Tenn., had an attack of dysentery which became chronic. "I was treated by the best physicians in East Tennessee without a cure," he says. "Finally I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using about twelve bottles I was cured sound and well." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

OIL IS THE BEST

Many Trials of Its Use in Calming the Sea.

Complete Subjugation of Troubled Waters—Record of Experiments, Failure of Boatswains.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Captain H. Gatheman of the North German Lloyd steamship Odenburg has just made public the result of a series of experiments with oil and soap in quieting the sea in the vicinity of the ship during a storm.

He began his experiments in December, 1897, on a voyage from Baltimore to Bremen, and used a vegetable or whale oil to good advantage. He allowed the oil to drop from a series of buckets arranged in the bow of the ship. The wind at the time was west-northwest, with a very rough sea. The speed of the ship was about 12½ knots, the temperature of the air was 48 degrees Fahrenheit and of the sea 57 degrees. Presently the waves, which had been breaking over the ship, became remarkably quiet, and the sea within several hundred yards of the ship became calm. The captain used about two and one-half pounds of oil in an hour during his experiment. He was very much gratified at the result.

In January, 1898, the captain began trying soapsuds. The mixture consisted of fifteen pounds of green soap and forty pounds of sweet water, and as in the case of the oil, buckets were used, from which the soapsuds dropped into the ocean. The wind was north by west, the speed of the ship over 12 knots and the temperature of the air and sea about the same as in the experiment with the oil. The soapsuds could be plainly seen floating on the surface of the water until a wave struck them and then they quickly disappeared. No quieting effect was noticeable on the sea, however, and when the buckets were empty they were quickly filled with oil and presently the sea again became calm.

Captain Gatheman reports that he has experimented with soapsuds several times during his voyages this year, but never found them efficacious and always resorted to oil with good results.

PISTOL RECORD.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—The world's ten-shot pistol record was broken in this city yesterday by C. H. Taylor of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. Mr. Taylor made the limit score of 100. He placed ten consecutive shots within a three-and-one-third-inch bullseye at fifty-one and one-half yards. The previous record, which has stood since 1888, was 99, by E. J. Darlington of Wilmington, Del.

The Cause of Dyspepsia.

From the Republican, Scranton, Penn. The primary cause of dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements of the blood.

No organ can properly perform its function when the source of nutriment fails. When the stomach is robbed of the nourishment demanded by nature, assimilation ceases, unnatural gases are generated; the entire system responds to the discord.

A practical illustration of the symptoms and torture of dyspepsia is furnished by the case of Joseph T. Vandyke, 440 Hickory St., Scranton, Pa. In telling his story, Mr. Vandyke says:

"Five years ago I was afflicted with a trouble of the stomach, which was very aggravating. I had no appetite, could not enjoy myself at any time, and especially was the trouble severe when I awoke in the morning. I did not know what the ailment was, but it became steadily worse and I was in constant misery."

"I called in my family physician, and he diagnosed the case as catarrh of the stomach. He prescribed for me and I had his prescription filled. I took nearly all of the medicine, but still the trouble became worse, and I felt that my condition was hopeless. I tried several remedies recommended by my friends but without benefit. After I had been suffering several months, Thomas Campbell, also a resident of this city, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"He finally persuaded me to buy a box and I began to use the pills according to directions. Before I had taken the second box I began to feel relieved, and after taking a few more boxes, I considered myself restored to health. The pills gave me new life, strength, ambition and happiness."

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure dyspepsia by restoring to the blood the requisite constituents of life, by renewing the nerve force and enabling the stomach to promptly and properly assimilate the food. These pills are a specific for all diseases having their origination in impoverished blood or disordered nerves. They contain every element requisite to general nutrition, to restore strength to the weak, good health to the ailing."

Mrs. Todd, formerly of Molokai, now en route to Japan, sent to Wray Taylor \$2.50 for the purchase of tickets for the concert to be given for a piano for the Bishop Home for Girls.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Sold throughout the world. FORTY DAYS AND NIGHTS, CUTICURA SOAP, Boston, British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Nails, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527½ Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order. The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

The Salt Making Season

Is about over, but that does not mean that we are out of SALT or even short. Our Kakaako Works turned out a larger crop than they ever have in the past and we have a big supply to run us till next Spring, when the works start up again.

We have also just received a good shipment of ROCK SALT and can furnish you anything from a 5-pound lump up to a ton or more. Every stable or pasture should have a lump of this salt in it if you wish to keep your stock healthy.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1800.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.,

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,600,000

Total reinsurance - 107,600,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - 33,000,000

Total reinsurance - 41,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,989.

1-Authorised Capital-£5,000,000 £ 5 4

2-Paid up Capital-2,750,000 £ 2 7 50

3-Reserve Fund-£5,808,989 £ 5 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch-£1,501,877 £ 1 5 8

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches-£1,576,011 £ 1 5 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASH & COOK

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Elia Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

